

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.
(INCORPORATED)
J. P. FAULKNER, Manager
Entered at the Post-office at Berea, Ky., as second
class mail-matter.

THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Vol. XIII.

Five cents a copy.

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1911

One Dollar a year.

No. 12

GOOD SHOES GOOD SERVICE

Once you get an idea of DOUGLAS SHOES quality and service we confidently count on your return for more. DOUGLAS SHOES are better because they are better made. There is polish and refinement to them. When a customer wants real character in his shoes it is a satisfaction to show him DOUGLAS SHOES. We have opened up our fall line and have them in all the newest styles.

R. R. COYLE

FALL TERM A BOOMER.

All Departments Still Receiving Unusual Numbers of New Students
—Several Brilliant Events Mark the New Term.

The excess of students over the enrollment of previous years has been steadily gaining since the first day, and now amounts to about 150. The Normal and Vocational Departments are proving more popular than ever, though all departments show a good increase.

The Literary Societies met on Friday night, and while students who graduated last spring were missed, the attendance was large and the programs were well carried out.

The first Saturday was marked by a reception in the men's dormitories. Though the time for preparation was short the dormitories were in good condition and the occasion highly enjoyed. In Pearson Hall there was a brief and bright literary program.

The new arrangement of divided chapel Sunday night has not been thoroughly understood by citizens. Brother Robert preached in the Upper Chapel to the College students and the advanced members of the Normal and Academy Departments, his subject being "What it means to be a Christian." Prof. Rainey preached on "The Call of Abraham" in the Main Chapel, which was fairly full except the side galleries, the citizens entirely filling the west banks of seats.

New students and others were much entertained by a number of moving

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IMPORTS OF COTTON

It seems strange to see the greatest cotton producing country of the world bringing raw cotton half way around the globe and importing it for use in her own manufacturing industries. It is nevertheless a fact that the United States, which produces practically two-thirds of the world's cotton, imported during the last fiscal year 1910 and 1911 118,768,312 pounds, valued at \$24,776,320.

IT PAID SAM

Sam was brought up in the country; that means he was brought up to work.—Not a bad thing for Sam either. But his father would drink and that was not a good thing for Sam, as his father kept him at work when he should have been at school.

However, his father taught him the carpenter's trade, and at twenty Sam had built a very respectable house and was caring for his mother after his father's death.

Correspondence indicates that a large number of students are still on their way or plan to be here early in the term.

Sam never forgot that there was much that he needed to know. So at twenty-one years of age he came to school. Strong, hearty, tipping the scales at 175 pounds. Sam was good to look upon. Best of all he was

good, good to his mother, good to all. He did not have much money but he had some, enough to carry him through two years by working around the school, out of school hours, Saturday

Continued on last page.

STUDENTS

All students with \$10.00 or more surplus money are invited to bring it to the Berea Bank and Trust Company for safe keeping.

It is not safe to keep money in your rooms.

All students with a Bank Account at home will find it much more convenient to transfer it to this bank while in school.

We can not cash strangers' checks without identification. Besides it means cost and trouble for the bank to collect so many foreign checks.

For further advice call at the bank.

We are your friends and will welcome your acquaintance.

Berea Bank & Trust Co.

JOHN F. DEAN, Cashier.

IN OUR OWN STATE

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Republican Organization for the Mountains—Beatty's Slavery to Die—A Gift to Kentucky University—Better Crop Reports—State Fair—The Court of Appeals.

O'REAR IN MOUNTAINS

Judge O'Rear spoke in London, Monday, to a large audience. This was the beginning of his campaign in the mountain district. After his speech he went on horse-back to Manchester where he was to address the voters, Tuesday. The London meeting meant more than a mere gathering of the voters to hear a political speech. It was a meeting of the leaders to perfect an organization for the remainder of the campaign. Langley, Powers and Edwards were present and it was agreed to open headquarters for the mountains at Barbourville. Announcement was also made that Bradley would make his first speech in the campaign at Ashland, Sept. 27th. It is expected that the mountains will give O'Rear from 30,000 to 35,000 majority.

ELLIS CONVICTED

James Ellis was convicted in the Pulaski Circuit Court for the murder of Magistrate A. J. Beatty at Burnside some weeks ago, and sentenced to death. Fount Helton who was indicted along with Ellis will probably be tried also at this term of the court. Ellis and Helton are also charged with the murder of Constable W. F. Heath at the same time.

GIFT TO STATE UNIVERSITY

The Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of the University of Kentucky, last Saturday, decided to accept the gift from the Peabody Fund of \$40,000, on the condition demanded by the directors of the fund that not only the income be used to advance the department of education of the University, but that an additional sum from the revenues of the board, which would make the entire expenditure for that purpose \$10,000 per year, be appropriated.

CROPS NOT SO BAD

The favorable weather of the last month has led to a revision of the crop estimate for Kentucky. It was reported before the breaking up of the drought that the crops would be cut short 50 per cent. But it is believed now that they will be at least 3-4 as good as last year and they may be even better than that.

STATE FAIR A SUCCESS

Notwithstanding the rain during the week, the State Fair closed Saturday evening with the Secretary declaring that the attendance had been

(Continued on eighth Page)

Election on in Canada—The President Pleading for Support of His Policies—Wiley to Stay at Post—Representative Madison Dies—A Dastardly Deed—“Wet or Dry”

CANADA VOTES TODAY

After weeks of campaigning and speech making, the vote which shall decide whether the reciprocity agreement over which our Congress fought so long will be adopted by the Canadians is being taken today. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier, like President Taft, has been the chief advocate of the measure, and the indications are that the liberal majority will be sufficient to make the passage of the agreement an easy matter in the new parliament.

FIGHTING FOR HIS POLICIES

President Taft has entered strenuously upon his great campaign—a fifteen thousand mile trip through the west—the purpose of which is to create public sentiment in favor of his policies. He has already made a number of speeches. The first of importance at the state fair in New York, the next before the Chamber of Commerce, Detroit. The New York speech was non-political being a plea for better farming methods, conservation, etc. At Detroit he launched into a defense of the Sherman Anti-trust law and the trust decisions of the Supreme Court, answering the court's critics as well as his own and declaring against any revision of the law. In one of the speeches he also pled for the adoption of the arbitration treaties by the Senate, and suggested a concession to the Senate which may be valuable in securing their support.

WILEY VINDICATED

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, pure food expert of the Bureau of Chemistry in the Department of Agriculture, who was recommended for dismissal by the Attorney-General after reviewing the action of the committee of the Department, was exonerated by President Taft in a letter to the Department just before he began his western tour. The President has no word of criticism for Dr. Wiley but much of praise for his stand against the food adulterators. A sentence in his letter on the other hand is ominous for the Department as it indicates as the result of investigations now in progress that there may be a complete reorganization. It is thought that Secretary Wilson himself will have to step down and out.

INSURGENT LEADER DEAD

Representative Madison of Kansas, one of the strongest personalities among the insurgents who figured in the last two sessions of Congress, died suddenly at his home at Dodge City, Kan., the 18th. He was stricken with heart failure at breakfast and died without being able to speak. It will be remembered that he figured prominently in the Ballinger case, having voted with the Democrats to unseat the Secretary. At the time of his death he was preparing to meet President Taft on his western tour.

RUSSIAN PREMIER SHOT

Premier Stolypin was shot by an assassin, Thursday night, the 14th, while in company with the Czar and many nobles attending a gala performance at a theatre. The deed was an unusually treacherous one, since the assassin had gained entrance on the pretext of friendship, declaring that it was his purpose to protect the Premier inasmuch as he knew personally many of those whom mischief might be expected. For a few days it was thought the Premier would live, but peritonitis set in and

(Continued on eighth Page)

MILLINERY

FALL OPENING

Friday and Saturday, September 22 - 23

WELCH'S “and Save the Difference”

The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated)

J. P. Faulkner, Editor and Manager.

Subscription Rates

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Six Months \$0.50

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MEMBER OF



KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Many a man boasts that he is "self-made" when he ought to do his best to keep it a secret.

About the only strings on the human kites are the pull of gravity and the rules of the aviation meet.

The new way of proposing is this: "I don't like your last name." If the girl agrees to this it is all settled.

American men should prevent women from entering business life, says a doctor. Just let them try it!

A highbrow tells us that there is poetry in bean. But the chunk of pork that goes with it is quite prosy.

Eating corn on the cob may not be the most dignified pastime in the world, but, by gosh, it's real sport!

Big liners and tall skyscrapers are soon outdone, and then they fall back and are forgotten in the rank and file.

Brass bands and vaudeville stunts have failed to draw worshippers to a Chicago church. Why not try religion?

We see by the papers that a girl in Long Branch danced herself to death. She had probably remarked: "I could just die waiting!"

A man in Cincinnati offers to sell himself to the highest bidder, thereby placing himself on a level with European nobility.

Speaking once again of the flight of time, is there anything that flies more slowly than the week immediately following your vacation?

There's one born every minute. A Cleveland girl complains to the police that she was persuaded to hand a gypsy fortune teller \$156.

"The forehead," says Lillian Russell, "should not be too high." Great Scott! Are they going to switch the forehead about like the waistline?

There is nothing new in the report that the human aura has been discovered. It has often been used as a costume by our classical dancers.

It is against the law to wear a dead bird on one's hat in New Jersey, but the milliners may be depended upon to concoct something just as costly.

Chinese authorities have spent \$100,000 in furnishing a class room for their 5-year-old emperor and providing imperial textbooks. Poor little kid!

There's a tribe in Africa, under German domination, where the men eat their wives. This is a little more disagreeable than ordinary divorce, but it saves alimony.

Nevertheless, we refuse to believe that the man who went over Niagara Falls in barrel could drop 1,000 feet from an aeroplane and escape death, even if he used his barrel.

A writer in a Chicago newspaper says that no real-life lovemaking is like that which the novelists describe. It may be, however, that the novelists describe it as it should be.

A New York woman thinks she is going to solve the servant problem by importing Filipino girls. Probably she will find before long that she has merely added another side to it.

A shoe merchant tells us that women's feet and brains are becoming larger. Possibly he is misled by the fact that women have developed enough brains to buy shoes that fit.

In the war against the fly the mosquito hopes to escape unnoticed. But success in the extermination of the one will stimulate the fight against the other, so the disturbed of our slumbers need not hum the louder in anticipated safety.

A legitimate outlet has at length been found for the surplus vacation energy of the small boy. He is flying, and the community and the home circle are doubly rejoiced.

ORPHAN BRIGADE HOLDS REUNION

DURING PAST YEAR DEATH HAS REMOVED THIRTY-FIVE OLD SOLDIERS.

GEN. BUCKNER MAKES ADDRESS

Colleges and Schools Open—Poultry Building Appropriation Will Be Asked of Legislature—Tax Funds Reach High-Water Mark.

Louisville.—More than 75 survivors of the Orphan brigade, famed for their services in the civil war, gathered at the Confederate home at Pewee Valley for the 28th annual reunion of the brigade and the meeting of the Kentucky division, United Confederate Veterans. There were present over 200 veterans, including the Orphan brigade members, who revived in song and speech the spirit of the confederacy.

Conspicuous among the old soldiers was Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, 92 years of age, former governor of Kentucky, and organizer of the Orphan brigade 50 years ago.

Honored Guests.

Col. Otho Hayden, of Franklin, Simpson county, who fought at the side of Gen. Haldeman during the war, attended the exercises and was the guest of his old comrade, Mrs. Ben

Gradyville, L. F. Payne; Gray, C. F. Stump; Harlan, S. M. Carrier; Holly Hill (to be supplied); King's Mountain, Dillard Couch; Lexington, J. M. McLean; London, John Cheap; Middleboro, J. T. Martin; Middleburg, J. B. Perryman; Monica and Breathitt, Joseph Heironymous; Nicholasville, L. R. Godfrey; Riley, C. R. Davidson; Science Hill, Madison Combs; Somerset, A. H. Davis; Wayne, Martin Shelley; West Bend, Harvey Parsons; West London, Geo. Earley; Williamsburg, J. T. Thacker; Woodbine, A. N. Perkins; Oil Center, J. H. Bell; Pineville, A. S. Godfrey.

Ashland District—J. M. Ackman, District Superintendent, Ashland, Ky. Ashland, J. B. McClay; Ashland, Second church, J. D. Hitchcock; Blaine, supplied by J. H. Howes; Catlettsburg, O. G. Ragan; East Point, A. Wade Rowe; Elkhorn City, S. A. Steele; Folerton, Cyrus Riffle; Grayson, H. C. Snapp; Greencamp, C. B. Plummer; Inez, W. W. Cooper; Jenkins, C. H. Caswell; Louisa, Thomas Hanford; Louisa circuit, Anderson Harvey; Olive Jones, G. W. Howes; Paintsville, O. J. Gardner; Pikeville, D. Wendle Brown; Pikeville circuit, E. F. Burnsides; Richardson, R. K. Smith; Russell, J. A. Lewis; Russell circuit, J. A. Williams; Salt Lick, George C. Middaugh; Salyerville, Thomas M. Greene; Tollesboro, H. D. Cooper; Vanceburg, W. G. Bradford; Vanceburg circuit, W. H. Morris; Wallingford, W. H. Munsen; Van Lear, W. M. Walker.

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To Write War History.

At Col. Osborne's suggestion Gen. Buckner was requested to write a history of the civil war, of which, it was said, he knew more than any living person. An invitation was extended the brigade to hold its next meeting at Bardstown, but the selection of time and place was referred to the executive committee.

Elections of the various brigades were held and Gen. Rogers was chosen to head the First brigade; Gen. George B. Taylor, of Nicholasville, was elected commander of the Fourth, and Gen. L. P. Barnard, of Louisville, was re-elected commander of the Third brigade. Gen. Stone commander of the Second brigade, announced that its election would be held at Mayfield at the annual meeting.

DATE OF KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION MEETING SET.

Louisville.—The midwinter meeting of the Kentucky Press association will be held here December 28 and 29, this date having been decided upon at a meeting of the executive committee.

Shelton M. Saufley, of Stanford, secretary of the committee, was authorized to send out the official call to the members of the association. Those who attended the meeting of the committee were Col. W. B. Haldeman, president of the association; E. D. Shinnick, Shelbyville; J. G. Alcock, Jefferson; John S. Lawrence, Cadiz; John B. Gaines, Bowling Green, and John B. Stearns, Nicholasville.

CORNER STONE LAID.

Mt. Sterling.—The corner stone of the Mt. Sterling public building was laid on Thursday, September 21, with appropriate exercises. The Masonic Lodge had charge of the exercises and Mr. Robert R. Burnam, state grand master, of Richmond, laid the stone.

The principal address was delivered by Congressman John W. Langley, who is credited with the erection of the building.

Louisville.—J. S. Woods, president of the defunct Franklin bank, filed suit against William M. Duffy, attorney for the depositor who caused Woods' arrest, asking \$25,000 damage of the lawyer and alleging libel.

Ferguson—Toni Pulley, a farmer,

was loading a .38-caliber pistol when it was accidentally discharged, the ball striking his two-year-old daughter in the right shoulder and coming out underneath the breast bone. The child is expected to recover.

Carlisle.—Fire, originating from a defective kitchen flue, completely de-

stroyed the residence of D. M. Plummer, a leading business man here, together with almost all of his household goods. The loss is partially covered by insurance.

Louisville.—Sam McMeekin, who

won the Ohio championship half-mile race at the state fair, won the Kentucky championship. Time 51 seconds.

MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS

Location of Methodist Episcopal Ministers in Eastern Kentucky for the Coming Year.

Newport.—At the session of the Kentucky State M. E. conference here Bishop Moore made the following appointments of ministers:

Covington District—J. G. Dover, Bellevue, District Superintendent; Aubrey and Southgate, J. F. Hopkins; Augusta, A. F. Feits; Bellevue, O. G. Ragan; California and Eggleston, Walter F. Baughn; Covington, Main Street church, G. N. Jolly; Shinkle church, G. C. Mosher; Trinity church, Daniel Onstatt; Union church, G. W. Bunton; West Covington, J. G. Ragan; Dayton, Isaiah Cline; East Maysville, W. H. Davenport; Foster, T. H. Conroy; Germantown, Bird Hughes; Grant and John Hill, J. M. Evans and Albert C. Porter; Harrison, J. R. Hones; Headquarters, M. M. Crabtree; Ludlow, H. W. Bunton; Maysville, E. R. Overly; Mt. Olivet, N. H. Young; Newport, John G. Schaub; Sardis, E. B. Hill.

Lexington District—T. B. Stratton, District Superintendent, Barbourville, Ky.; Albany, G. W. Wright; Barbourville circuit, P. M. Lanham and W. T. Hayne; Baxter (to be supplied); Bethel Ridge, Charles Moore; Booneville, E. E. Young and R. T. Moore; Burning Springs, Harvey Johnson; College Hill, S. F. Kelly; Carbon, W. C. Stewart; Gradyville, L. F. Payne; Gray, C. F. Stump; Harlan, S. M. Carrier; Holly Hill (to be supplied); King's Mountain, Dillard Couch; Lexington, J. M. McLean; London, John Cheap; Middleboro, J. T. Martin; Middleburg, J. B. Perryman; Monica and Breathitt, Joseph Heironymous; Nicholasville, L. R. Godfrey; Riley, C. R. Davidson; Science Hill, Madison Combs; Somerset, A. H. Davis; Wayne, Martin Shelley; West Bend, Harvey Parsons; West London, Geo. Earley; Williamsburg, J. T. Thacker; Woodbine, A. N. Perkins; Oil Center, J. H. Bell; Pineville, A. S. Godfrey.

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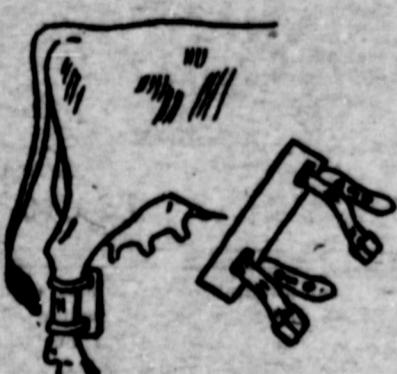
The DAIRY



HANDY ANTI-KICKING DEVICE

Cow's Legs Strapped to Strong Stick Will Keep Animal Quiet While Being Milked.

By the use of the device shown in the cut we succeeded in breaking one of our cows of the habit of kicking while being milked, says a writer in



Anti-Kicking Device.

the Homestead. We put a strap through each end of a strong stick and buckled this around the cow's leg just before milking.

DAIRY RECORDS ARE USEFUL

They Serve as Tab on Milkers and Make Excellent Barometer of Cow's Condition.

(By J. BAILEY BRUCE.)

Accurate records of each cow's milk yield enables us to weed out the herd and retain only the money-makers.

They serve as a tab on the milkers. If the cows are not milked clean the fact is discovered. Poor milking by hired help is discouraged and the drying off from imperfect milking reduced to a minimum.

The cow's daily record is an excellent barometer of her physical condition. Derangements are more quickly discovered and checked and better methods of feeding are encouraged. Both owners and help are stimulated to increase the product and it educates them in the matter of dairy economy.

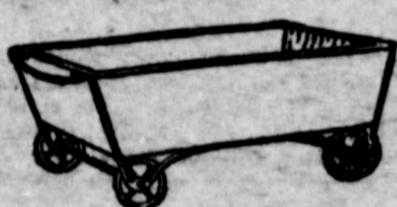
They induce better business in the management of the business. A place where business methods have been too long ignored.

They serve as an excellent guide in selecting helpers that are to be raised to replace the cows we annually discard from the herd.

CONVENIENT TRUCK IN BARN

Easy of Construction and Will Lessen Dairymen's Labors to a Considerable Extent.

No dairymen can afford to ignore that which will lighten his labor in any way whatever. Be his stable ever so conveniently constructed, he has



A Convenient Barn Truck.

enough to do. Hence the importance of his considering the truck or car presented in the cut, for which we are indebted to an exchange. Made of good lumber, the only iron about it is the handle at each end by which to draw or push it, and the straps which are screwed against the ends, engage the ends of the axle outside the wheels and are screwed flat against the bottom of the truck.

The Silo for Dairymen.

This is the time of year when the dairymen or dairy farmer who owns a silo likes to talk about silage. Good silage comes as near being June pasture in January as any feed with which the dairymen are familiar. Its succulent or juicy nature especially fits it for stimulating the milk flow and keeping the cow in vigorous health. Probably the most important rule in the profitable dairy is to keep the cow's milk flowing as freely as possible after the flow has once been started by parturition or calf-birth. To do this demands right feeding and good care. Silage is also necessary to right feeding. Silage is a cheap feed to cut up and valuable to use. It is grown on the farm. This fact is of importance in this day of high-priced mill feeds.

Clean Milk.

A maker of certified milk, and head of a company which owns 800 cows, kept for this purpose at a sanitary milk producing plant, asserts that every dairymen can get clean milk in any barn if he takes proper care. This statement should prove interesting to those who lay so much stress on changes in the barn equipment, rather than upon the one all important item of care.

A Valuable Cow.

At the cattle sale of H. W. Woods of Easterville, Ia., a black Galloway cow called Gentle Annie brought \$2,500.

VALUE OF PURE-BRED SIRES

Prof. E. H. Fraser of Illinois Experiment Station Explains This Feature of Dairying.

The value of a good bull in the dairy herd is something that dairy farmers are now giving more attention to. Prof. E. H. Fraser of the Illinois experiment station has made this feature of farm dairying a study, and explains its benefits in this way: "If, for example, the good pure-bred sire improves the milking capacity of his daughters by only one and one-half pounds of milk at a milking, above the production of their dams, this would mean an increase of 300 pounds of milk for the ten months or 300 days during which the ordinary cows should give milk; they would also be much more persistent milkers; that is, would give milk for a longer time in the year, and would regain their flow of milk better after an unavoidable shortage of feed as in a summer drought. Such daughters may certainly be credited on the average with 1,000 pounds more milk per year than their dams produced. At the low estimate of one dollar per 100 pounds this extra amount of milk would be worth \$10 per year. The average cow is a good producer for at least six years, or until she gets eight years old. Each daughter having a pure-bred sire will, therefore, earn \$60 more money in her lifetime because of the good qualities of her sire. It will on the average be four years after purchasing the sire before his first daughters will have finished their first lactation period and brought in the first extra \$10. Eight dollars and twenty-three cents kept at compound interest for these four years at five per cent. will equal \$10, so a daughter's improvement or increase of income the first year is worth \$5.22 at the time her sire is purchased."

JERSEY COW'S GOOD RECORD

Pedro's Estella, Bred by Missouri Agricultural College, Produces Much Butter.

(By C. H. ECKLES.)

This Jersey cow, Pedro's Estella 197245, as bred by the Missouri Agricultural college. Her record for



Pedro's Estella.

12 months as a three-year-old is as follows: Milk, 11,068 pounds; fat in milk, 605 pounds.

The average per cent. of fat for the entire year was 5.475 pounds. Computing the yield of butter on basis of 85 per cent. according to the rule of the Jersey Cattle club, this cow produced 712.12 pounds of butter in the 12 months.

Her weight was 880 pounds at the beginning of the test and increased to 960 pounds at the end of the year. The best previous authentical year's record for an animal of this age is 518 pounds fat, which is exceeded 87.5 pounds by the record of Pedro's Estella.

The average amount of grain fed per day was about fourteen pounds, or a total of 5,110 pounds during the year, which consisted mostly of corn, oats, bran and oil meal.

Green Food for Cows.

As in the case of cows, swine also should be fed plenty of green food in order to keep their digestive tracts in the best condition. They should be supplied with plenty of pure, cold water and an abundance of shade and sanitary wallowing place.



Milk clean, but do not "tug" to keep up the milk flow.

Never forget the importance of cooling milk in a clean place.

Dairying is one of the profitable lines in which a farmer can engage.

Churning is soon out of the way when the cream is in proper condition.

Notice the cream once or twice the first ten minutes after starting the churn.

To do good work the cream separator must be level and on a good solid foundation.

Stop the churn as soon as the butter granulates if you want to work out all the buttermilk.

Veal calves in hot weather will grow better if kept during the day in a dark, cool stable.

Some dairymen make it a practice to give some mild purgative to cows at the time of parturition.

A bull tied in the stall will get lazy and useless, besides making extra work in his care and feed.

If you have not a good cellar, nor ice, nor cold water, making good butter in hot weather is out of the question.

The cream separator, the silo and the manure spreader should find a place in the equipment of every dairy farm.

SENATOR CARTER'S CAREER IS ENDED

SUCUMBED TO LUNG TROUBLES AFTER COMBATTING IT FOR MONTHS.

SERVED HIS NATION MANY WAYS

Montana Sent Him as Her First Representative—Was an Able Executive and Had Places on Many Commissions.

Washington.—Former United States Senator Thomas Henry Carter, of Montana, for many years a notable and picturesque character in national politics, once chairman of the Republican national committee, and since last year chairman of the American



THOMAS H. CARTER.

section of the international commission, died of infection of the lungs. He was 57 years old.

Mr. Carter had a remarkable career. It extended over 22 years of congressional and official life at Washington. This embraced service as the first representative elected from Montana, two terms in the senate and executive positions as commissioner of the general land office; chairman of the Republican national committee in the second campaign of Benjamin Harrison, president of the board of United States commissioners for the Louisiana purchase exposition at St. Louis, and since last March chairman of the newly created "international joint commission, American section," especially charged with Canadian boundary matters.

He was an Ohioan by birth, an orphan by adoption and a Montanan long before that territory was admitted to statehood.

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THE MARKETS

Cincinnati Grain Market.

Flour—Winter patent \$3.90 a 45, family \$2.70 a 2.80, low grade \$2.40 a 2.50, hard patent \$5.45, do fancy \$4.25 a 4.60. Wheat—No. 2 red 93c 95c, No. 3 red 89a 93c, No. 4 red 76a 86c. Corn—No. 2 white 71a 71 1/2c, No. 3 white 70 1/2a 71c, No. 2 yellow 70 1/2a 71c, No. 2 mixed 70 1/2a 71c. Oats—No. 2 white 45 1/2a 46c, standard white 45 1/2a 46c, No. 3 white 44 1/2a 45c.

Cincinnati Live Flock.

Cattle—Shippers \$5.75 a 7, butcher steers, extra \$6.25 a 40, good to choice \$5.25 a 15, heifers, extra \$5.75 a 6, good to choice \$4.50 a 5.75, cows, extra \$4.65 a 5, good to choice \$3.50 a 4.60, cappers \$1a 2.50. Bulls—Bologna \$3.65 a 4.10, extra \$4.15 a 2.5. Calves—Extra \$8, fair to good \$6.50 a 7.75, common and large \$3.27. Hogs—Good to choice packers and butchers \$7.45 a 7.50, mixed packers \$7.30 a 7.45, common to choice heavy fat sows, \$4.65 a 50, pigs (110 lbs. and less) \$3 a 26. Sheep—Extra \$3.15 a 26, good to choice \$2.50 a 3.10. Lambs—Extra \$6.10 a 6.25.

Cincinnati Miscellaneous.

Poultry—Hens 12c, spring chickens 13 1/2c, ducks 11c, turkeys 17c, geese 6a 3c. Eggs—Prime firsts 20 1/2c, firsts 17c. Butter—Creamery extra 28c, firsts 24c, dairy, fancy 18c. Apples—Duchess \$2.23 bbl, home grown \$1a 2 bbl. Carrots—Home grown 11a 2 bbl. Celery—New 20a 25c a bunch. Eggplants—25a 40c doz. Honey—11a 13c a lb. Lemons—California, \$14.50. Onions—Home grown white \$1.35 bu. Oranges—\$3a 4.50 box. Potatoes—Home grown \$4a 25 bbl.

AUTO KILLS TEN PERSONS

Accident to Motor Boat Dixie Brings Death to Boy.

Buffalo.—Dixie IV, Frederick K. Burnham's speedy hydroplane, which defended the Harmsworth cup at Huntington, L. I., and won the championship of the United States, lies a wreck on a narrow ridge of rock between the Niagara river and Erie canal.

The Dixie was leading in a race for the Great Lakes championship, and was speeding at the rate of 39 miles an hour when the accident occurred. Something went wrong with her steering gear. She careened for a moment, then headed directly for shore.

Harold Bell, a thirteen-year-old boy, sustained a fractured skull and will die.

PAYMASTER KILLED.

Highwayman Failed to Capture the \$5,000 in the Buggy.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—A highwayman instantly killed David Steen, paymaster of the Steel Coal Co.

Steen, accompanied by his father, William J., owner of the mines, was driving to Rosevale to pay off the miners. He had \$5,000 in a bag under the seat of the buggy and both were well armed.

FATHER IDENTIFIES SUSPECT.

The first reports of the hold-up and murder had it that the highwayman had succeeded in getting \$5,000 in the possession of the Steens, but this is denied. Two Italians were arrested on suspicion in connection with the shooting and one was identified by the father as the man who shot his son.

CHICAGO WIND-SWEPT.

Windows Wrecked—Craft Damaged—Loss of Life Feared.

Chicago.—Great damage was done by a terrific wind and hail storm. The air seemed to be suddenly exhausted by some gigantic suction force, and the result was that the air within buildings burst out to fill the void, smashing numerous windows.

Awnings, chimneys and signs were torn from their fastenings and hurled through windows. Small craft in the harbors were torn from their moorings and dashed to splinters or swept out into the lake.

The storm came without warning with the exception of an electrical display and was followed by blinding rain. It was feared there was loss of life.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

Into Shaker's Death May Do Away With Grand Jury Probe.

Kissimmee, Fla.—The coroner's inquest over the body of Sister Sadie L. Merchant, member of the Shaker colony, who was treated to euthanasia by Sister Elizabeth Sears and Bro. Egbert Gillette, will be held, and it is declared the inquest probably will do away with the necessity for an investigation by a grand jury.

At her urgent request Sister Sadie, who was in the last stages of tuberculosis, was given chloroform by her fellow Shakers.

Fire Fighters in Convention.
Milwaukee, Wis.—"A College for Educating and Perfecting Firemen in Their Various Duties," "Fire Prevention by Education Rather than Legislation," "Motor Fire Apparatus—Electrically and Gas Engine Propelled," "The Caliber of Fire Streams, and a New Method of Determining Their Value." These were among the principal subjects discussed by members of the National Fire Chiefs' association, which held a four days' meeting here. The ablest fire fighters in America were here.

We Import Cotton.

Washington.—The United States, which produces practically two-thirds of the world's cotton, brought from China during the last fiscal year more than 9,000,000 pounds of raw cotton, at a cost in that country of more than \$1,000,000, and from India in 1910 about 5,500,000 pounds, at a valuation of more than \$500,000.

Food and Drink Through a Pipe.

Leadville, Col.—If no further difficulties are experienced by the rescuers at work in the Morning Star shaft the three miners imprisoned in the drift below will be released. An iron pipe was driven from the top of the cave to within 30 feet of the drift and food and hot coffee lowered to the men.

Twenty-one Hurt.

Brooklyn.—Twenty-one persons were injured when a Smith street trolley car crashed into the rear end of a Franklin avenue car. The injured were left lying about the street for some minutes. There was such a demonstration among the uninjured passengers that the police reserves were called out.

Saved By a Roomer.

Washington.—Fire endangered the life of Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, the noted suffragist leader. The blaze had made good headway when it was discovered by a roomer. Mrs. Lockwood and eight other sleepers were assisted to the street.



W. B. CORSET STEELS

Guaranteed Not To Rust

This latest W. B. accomplishment again emphasizes the superiority of the W. B. product.



E. F. COYLE

You pay less,

or get more

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BEREAL AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST,

DENTIST

CITY PHONE 153

OFFICE OVER RACKET STORE

DAN H. BRECK

Fire, Life and Accident Insurance

Phone 505 Richmond, Ky.

L. & N. TIME TABLE.

North Bound Local

Knoxville 6:15 a. m. 10:55 p. m.
BEREA 1:03 p. m. 3:57 a. m.
Cincinnati 6:10 p. m. 7:45 a. m.

South Bound Local

Cincinnati 6:40 a. m. 8:15 p. m.
BEREA 12:39 p. m. 12:29 a. m.
Knoxville 6:55 p. m. 5:50 a. m.

Express Trains

Stop to take on and let off passengers from beyond Cincinnati or from Atlanta and beyond.

South Bound

Cincinnati 8:00 a. m.
BEREA 11:44 a. m.

North Bound

BEREA 4:56 p. m.
Cincinnati 8:45 p. m.

Mr. Seebre, of Carrollton, was in Berea, Saturday, to enter his son in school.

Dr. Bodkins of London is in town. Mrs. Salie Baker is visiting her daughter in Jackson County.

Rev. Buckston left, Monday, for Frankfort to attend the annual State convention.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Holder of Roanoke, Ala., are visiting Mrs. Holder's mother, Mrs. J. M. Early. Mr. Holder has taken the pastorate of the Christian church at London, Ky., and they expect to move there soon.

Mr. Henry McClanahan enjoyed a visit from his mother, the first of the week.

Mrs. Sexton who has been ill with typhoid fever is improving rapidly and expects to return home soon.

Miss Stella Adams was home over Sunday.

Miss Amanda Eversole, a student of last year, was in town a few days the first of the week.

Miss Gertrude Tartar, who is a student of Kentucky State College, was visiting over Sunday with friends in town.

Rev. W. P. Wilks is holding a series of revival meetings at Albany, Ky. Mrs. Wilks and little son are visiting with her mother, Mrs. W. D. Powell, in Louisville.

Mr. Clyde Stilwell, of the class of '09, is spending a couple of days of his vacation in Berea. He is working in Chicago as private secretary to the president of the International Harvester Company.

WEDDING PRESENTS

The Finest Line of Wedding Rings Ever Shown in Berea in Gold, Gold-filled, Sterling Silver, Cut Glass

The Racket Store
ENGRAVING FREE

or get more

The Alpha Zeta Literary Society hold their anniversary in the College Chapel, Friday night at 7:30. Attractive music and a varied program. Everybody invited.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Browning are happy over an addition to the family circle, Monday morning—an eight pound boy.

The Teachers' Association of district No. 3 will meet Sept. 23rd at Miss Fox's school house on Cow Bell. A good program has been planned. Supt. Noland will be present, and Prof. Edwards and others of the College will take part.

Emil D. Bracker, lately Superintendent of the Berea Garden, was recently injured by a motorcycle and taken to the Sanitarium at Hinsdale, Ill.

Hamilton E. Robinson, former Berea student, sends best wishes to Berea and The Citizen. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson are in Marble, Colo., where they have gained good health and enjoy the climate.

Fresh Air and Milk.

If a child is narrow-chested he should live in the open air as much as possible. Light dumbbells should be used for exercise and he should be given a generous milk diet.

Mr. H. M. Washburn was in town for a short time at the first of the week.

NEW PASTOR

Rev. V. T. Willis is the new pastor of the M. E. church. Mr. Willis was stationed at London last year but comes to Berea this year to take the place of Rev. Isaiah Cline who was moved to Dayton by the Bishop at the recent conference in Newport. Mr. Cline and family have already gone to their new charge and the new pastor and his family are expected before the end of the month. Mr. Willis was in Berea last Sunday and preached his first sermon, returning to London for his wife and two grandchildren, his family. He will preach each Sunday in the month except the second.

MILLINERY

We are now ready to supply you with advanced styles in fall and winter hats.

Our stock and color lines are complete.

Opening, Friday and Saturday, Sept. 22 and 23.

Mrs. Jennie B. Fish.

FOR SALE

20 Farms in Lincoln and Garrard counties. 50 to 1,100 acres. Price \$10 to \$80 per acre.

J. R. Edmiston, Crab Orchard, Ky.

FOR SALE

Thirty-six acres of land bordering Berea, on the Richmond pike, Barn and dwelling. A good home for any one wishing to educate his children. Only about three-fourths mile from college.

I will also sell my home place on Chestnut Street consisting of 2½ acres of land, good dwelling, barn and other building, water and orchard. D. N. Welch, Berea, Ky.

BARGAIN ON FARM

A bargain is taken in next sixty days. On account of health, I will sell my farm consisting of 105 acres, situated 4 miles from Paint Lick in Garrard County, Kentucky, on turnpike, near good school and church. This farm is well improved, has good new house, 2 tobacco barns that hold 25 acres, good young orchard, and is well watered. For further information address, G. P. Terrill, Lancaster, Ky.

FOR SALE

My Poplar Spring farm of 140 acres, 25 acres in clover and timothy, some timber, best water in country. Good

8 room dwelling, large framed store house. Good barn, will shelter 36 horses. This property lies on the proposed Government pike, 8 miles from Berea, partly in Rockcastle and partly in Jackson Counties. Price \$1,500.00 if sold at once. The buildings are worth twice the money. This is a fine opening for a country store besides being a good farm. The land lies well, half of it can be plowed both ways. W. B. Harris, Berea, Ky.

BEST BARGAINS

Best Bargains that have ever been offered in farms, beautiful building lots, houses and lots, and first class business lots. We can suit the purchaser in almost any kind of property he wants, as the above have been carefully selected in the most desirable parts of the town. We can sell you a farm of a few acres near town for a small amount of money, or, anything from this up to a first class Blue Grass farm.

If you have any notion of becoming interested in a beautiful location at, or near Berea, it will certainly be to your interest to call and see or write to

Wyatt and Cornelius, Real Estate Rooms No. 1, 2 and 10, Berea Bank and Trust Co., Building, Berea, Ky.

CALIFORNIA

If you are thinking of coming or want to know why you should come to California, write to me, and I shall take delight in telling you why, and giving you any information you may desire. I am a Kentuckian and take a special interest in Kentucky people. I have been in California ten years, on the farm and thoroughly understand the soil and conditions. If you think of coming to California drop me a line.

Yours truly, H. L. Bishop, Kingsburg, Fresno County, Cal.

FOR SALE

Lot on Depot Street joining the skating rink on the west, 74 feet front by 143 feet back. For particulars call upon or phone, A. P. Settle, Kingston, Madison County, Ky.

**Red Cross Flour,
65 cents.**

Every Sack Guaranteed

TATUM'S

FURNITURE

Everybody who buys new Furniture should get the best and latest, and most of all "Save the Difference"

WELCH'S

SEE THAT YOUR CHILDREN'S SHOES FIT!



Their growing feet are easily injured! There'll be no trouble in getting them fitted correctly if you ask for

BUSTER BROWN BLUE RIBBON SHOES

The world's most popular shoe for boys and girls. "Double wear in every pair."

Is Your Boy Ready For School

If not now is the time and this is the place to buy his outfit. Get him a new Fall Style Suit from the Quality Store and he will be well dressed in a way to make him proud of his clothes.

We have everything you want for the boy's wear—Suits, Shoes, Hats, Caps and Underwear.

Call and let us show you. We have all sizes.

RHODUS & HAYES THE QUALITY STORE

Main Street

Berea, Kentucky



Perfection

TALK IS CHEAP

But when it is put into newspaper space it costs money. So we will save our talk about the details of these goods—you have to see them to appreciate the excellence of quality, variety and quantity—as for the prices they tell

AN ORIGINAL STORY

Solid oak dresser \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.50 and up to \$20.00.
 Solid oak bed room suits (not imitation) \$15.00, \$18.00 and \$40.00.
 Quartered oak velour covered couches \$8.50, \$10.00 and \$12.00.
 Roll seat quartered OAK or mahogany rockers \$3.00 each.
 Stand tables 20x20 OAK, \$1.00, others \$1.50 to \$6.00.
 Library tables 26x44 OAK \$3.50 to \$10.00.
 Brass beds with 2 inch post, \$10.00. With a 45 lb. felt mattress to fit it at \$5.00 each.
 \$325.00 Pianos at agent's price for \$200.00 on liberal terms.
 9x12 Axminster rugs \$15.00, 9x12 Brussels rug \$10.00.
 9x12 seamless velvets \$20.00, 36x72 velvets \$3.00.
 All 25c. mattings 20c. All 30c. mattings 25c.
 RANGES \$15.00, \$17.50, \$20.00 and \$25.00. I'm \$5.00 under on each in price and \$5.00 over on each in Quality.
 BUGGIES steel tire, rubber top, \$40.00. Rubber tire, leather top, \$65.00.
 Best American Steel and Wire Co.'s field fence 25c. per rod.
 ROOFING, heaviest quality v crimp 28 gauge painted, \$2.00 per square.
 " " " " " galvanized, \$3.25 "
 Fertilizer for wheat, good, 90c. per hundred. Best, \$1.30 per hundred.
 Other bargains by the score.

See R. H. CHRISMAN.

"THE FURNITURE MAN"

TRIBUTE TO MR. DIZNEY

At the regular faculty meeting, Monday night, the following resolutions respecting Mr. Dizney were adopted:

Resolved, that the workers of Berea College have greatly enjoyed the fellowship and admired the ability, devotion and Christian spirit of Mr. Elijah F. Dizney during the nine years of his service in Berea, and some of us remember him most pleasantly as a student in former days.

It is not a surprise to us that the people of the county of his former labors, Harlan, in taking new and decided steps for advancement and education, should look to him for leadership, and we congratulate him and them upon his entrance upon work in that county. Their gain is our loss. We shall follow him with our affection and God-speed. And we shall continue to cherish his friendship, and to profit by his example of simple and sincere piety and loving interest in all his fellow men.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION

Plans are being made to have the Forty-sixth Annual Convention of the Kentucky Sunday School Association the largest and greatest ever held in the state. The music will

PUBLIC SALE

I will offer for sale publicly my farm of

200 ACRES OF LAND

situated eight miles from Richmond, Ky., and one mile east of Kingston, in Madison County, on

Tuesday, Oct. 3, 1911

10 O'clock, A. M.

This farm is good, productive, Blue Grass land, well watered. It has on it two good dwellings, a good tobacco barn and stock barns and all necessary outbuildings. Land all in grass.

I will also sell 20 good yearling steers, 26 two year old heifers and a first class saddle horse.

TERMS: $\frac{1}{3}$ down; $\frac{1}{3}$ in 12 months; $\frac{1}{3}$ in 2 years with percent interest from day of sale.

Anyone desiring to look over the land and notifying me at Berea will be meet at Richmond or Berea.

GEO. W. YOUNG

NOW IS THE TIME TO GET BUSY

I have large farms, small farms, good farms and poor farms, costly farms and cheap farms for sale. I have a special farm for the man who wants to send his children to school at Berea, Ky. It contains sixty acres just outside the corporation, good house, good barn, fine, cool, soft, sulphur water in yard fenced with wire. This farm is worth \$4,000 but I can sell the same to you now for \$3,000 on terms to suit. I also have a small farm containing 50 acres, level, fairly good cottage, house, splendid stock-barn, good orchard fenced with wire fence, in a good community, good school, Christian and Baptist Church in $\frac{1}{4}$ mile. If you want a good home now is the time. I can sell you this place for \$1,500 cash.

I feel sure I can suit you in any thing you may want in farm lands or town property in Berea, Ky.

I also have some beautiful town property. I will sell you my resident property on North side Chestnut St. extending to High St. with an eight room, two story frame house—good eastern 12x12 ft.—barn and plenty of fruit trees.

Come and see, call on or write

J. P. BICKNELL
Berea, Ky.

WE SELL

Zaring's Flour --- The Best Made
45c --- up

Why Buy Inferior Flours?

JUST RECEIVED

A Large Line of New Clothing
FALL AND WINTER STYLES

You Can Buy the Same Quality SHOES for Less Money than Sold by Others

All Welcome! A Country Store in Town! Come in!

Phone 60

R. J. ENGLE,

Berea, Ky.

tobacco or having tobacco, pipes or cigarette paper in their possession.

Berea's long standing reputation as a place for serious minded students will be well maintained, and the young people who are here this fall show a decided loyalty to the highest ideals of conduct and character.

A BREATHITT PRODUCT

President Frost and Prof. Rigby, in returning from Breathitt County just before the opening of the term, brought an exceedingly interesting trophy in the shape of an enormous melon, weighing over sixty pounds, presented to them by Malcolm Holliday, Esq., of Jackson. The melon was on exhibition at the President's house for a number of days and finally eaten by the nearest neighbors to the President, supplying ample refreshment to about twenty people. It was not only remarkable for its size but for its quality, and the seeds, which have been carefully saved, give promise of good times for a thousand people another summer.

THE STUDENTS' MANUAL

The Students' Manual, familiar to all Bereans, comes out in a new edition somewhat more attractive and useful than ever before. It is mainly occupied by "general information" on such subjects as "permissions and excuses," "the College bell and use of time," "class work and conditions of promotion," "manual labor—conditions and pay," "business arrangements," "general conduct," "religion," "student organizations," "sports and recreation," "discipline," "vacations," and "leaving school—graduation."

The rules are so brief that we can quote them in full:

Four Definite Rules.

The one rule is that each student shall earnestly promote improvement in himself and others. This one rule is made more practical by being expanded under the following heads:

I. Attention to School Duties. (a) Attendance—Each student shall be punctually present for every lesson, work-period, or public exercise announced as required, including daily chapel exercises, College Sunday School, and Family Worship where he boards, and shall not leave town without permission except to return home at the end of terms. (b) Studious Habits—Students shall give the best part of each day to study, and refrain from disturbing fellow students in study hours.

II. Social Relations.—Young men and young women are prohibited on pain of immediate dismissal from meeting together in any private place. Young women must guard their reputation, and young men must guard their own reputations and that of their lady friends by observing the proprieties mentioned in the chapter on general conduct in this manual.

III. Forbidden Places.—(a) Places of ill-repute, liquor saloons, gambling rooms, etc., should such ever exist at Berea or be found elsewhere, must not be entered by students.

(b) Eating houses and places of amusement in Berea, not controlled by the College, must not be entered by students on pain of immediate dismissal. The institution provides for the recreation of its students, and ample accommodation for meals and refreshment, and cannot permit outside parties to solicit student patronage for gain.

IV. Forbidden Practices.—(a) Students may not engage in card-playing.

(b) Students may not burn gunpowder, nor keep weapons on their persons or in their rooms. Any weapons brought must be deposited with the student's advising officer.

(c) Students are prohibited on pain of immediate dismissal from using

who falls in one district and moves on each year to another, where he is a stranger, to be fed out of the State's school funds again.

There is another type of teacher who takes his business seriously. He regards his school district as his parish; his best is none too good for his people; he loves them and they love him. He, first of all, realizes that he has a responsibility toward the school and the state. He owes it to the state to make good citizens out of the boys and girls under his charge.

He teaches respect for law and order. He realizes how dependent the community is upon the efficiency, skill, and health of each individual for its prosperity and happiness. He has some valuable lessons to teach in sanitation and hygiene. Pity wells up in his breast every time he sees a one-armed man, not that the poor fellow has the one arm left, but that he does not have the two; the same feeling of sympathy moves him for the undeveloped man who works from daylight till dark without ever really doing his best through lack of skill and mental training. This wide awake teacher is a teacher or leader in the Sunday school. He gives of himself and all he knows unstintedly; but

do his best, he cannot do all there is to be done: so he finds himself reduced to his one last, supreme effort—which like the wine at the marriage feast is the best—he can encourage and inspire the older boys and girls of his school and community to go where opportunities are larger.

Not many years ago a humble teacher in a little white school house out on the western prairie, far away from any town, gave a talk at the close of school in which he said, after naming seven of his students, that they should go away to school the next fall where they could make strong and useful men and women out of themselves.

This teacher is not teaching today, but he has the reverence and love of at least the six, who, but for him might never have gone to college and graduated as they did.

A large number of boys and girls will go to college next month for their first time because of some wise teacher.

Life Is as One Makes It.
Every day that is born into the world comes like a burst of music, and rings itself all the day through; and thou shalt make of it a dance, a dirge or a life march, as thou wilt.—Carlyle.

PALACE MEAT MARKET

Fresh and cured meats and lard. Call for what you want and get what you call for. Highest market price paid for butter, eggs and chickens

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Do you want to buy a good building lot in Berea and do as others have done, build you a comfortable home, educate your children and make a living?

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It may be more convenient for you to buy some of the beautiful homes already built that I have for sale for my clients in Berea. Good enough for anybody.

I have plenty of Real Estate in Madison and adjoining Counties for sale at a price to suit any one, from \$10 per acre to \$150 per acre owing to the quality and location of the land. Think it over and write me what you want or call at my office and we will talk it over. REMEMBER WHAT I SAY, you will always get a square deal with Holiday If interested.

CALL UPON OR ADDRESS,

G. D. HOLLIDAY
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The Best Qualities of

Staple and Fancy Groceries

That the market can afford. Try a sack of our Lexington Cream Flour or Zarings Patent Flour, two of the best on the market. If we please you tell others; if not tell us.

Main St. **W. I. DOOLEY** Berea, Ky.

JUDGE E. C. O'REAR SPEAKS ON LABOR

DISCUSSES ISSUES VITAL TO
FARMERS AND LABORING
MEN.

THE HISTORY OF ORGANIZATION

Address Delivered at Hartford—Present Laws of Kentucky Sufficient for Protection—Prison Labor—Progressive Policies Would Help State.

Judge E. C. O'Rear delivered a great "Labor Day" speech at Hartford, Ky., in which he traced the origin and growth of all kinds of organizations among laboring men, farmers and merchants in a most interesting way, as follows:

Follow Citizens:
This day has been set apart by statute and by custom in most of the states of the union as Labor day. A day commemorated to labor. A day set apart upon which the people will reflect upon the rights and the responsibilities of labor. Does it not strike you as singular that a question like this matter of labor should be in such a formative state yet as to its political rights, that it is necessary that there should be set apart at least one day out of the year, when business shall be suspended, when the people shall be gathered in public assemblies, to study the problems of labor?

We speak of the constructive genius of the times that has invented machinery by which the capacity of man's arm has been multiplied by a thousand, and in which the arts have been multiplied, until those things which were at one time regarded as the rarest luxuries, have become of the commonest enjoyment.

And we are apt, I am afraid, to attribute this in the main, if not entirely, to what we call genius, the exceptional instances, where men like Edison or Fulton or Franklin, have, out of their brains and of their toil and of their assiduity, produced these marvels of mechanism, by which the labors of the world have been lessened and at the same time multiplied, by which toll has been softened and the fruits of labor have been expanded. But it is not just to give praise altogether to those men, nor even, I dare say, in the largest part to them. Capital, it is true, has its just share in the great achievements which have been wrought just behind us and are being to-day worked in our midst. So also the geniuses have contributed from their brains, the marvels to which we have alluded, but the application of these things, the execution of them has fallen to the lot of labor in the main.

Man a Creator.

Did you ever stop to reflect that when it was said that man was created in the image of God, that it meant that man was created a creator; and no man fulfills the purpose of his creation who is not a creator? He must make things. He must add something to the world's stock of wealth, to what the world needs, to what the world wants. Not the man alone who exchanges it, who carries it from place to place, who swaps it one for the other, but the man who takes the raw product and out of that creates, builds, creates something that the world must have.

We are in the habit, however, of regarding this subject of Labor day as a day set apart for those who labor as artisans in the shops and mines and mills and factories and upon the railroads and much. This is entirely too narrow an application of the sentiment of the hour. It is for all who honorably labor. Those I have named, included? Yes. But to those who labor upon the farm as well. From the humble plowboy to the landlord, from the maid in the kitchen to the mistress of the home. All who contribute by toil to the amelioration of the world's condition, to making it happier and better, to making it more serviceable to themselves and dedicating it in a broader field to their progeny, this day is set apart to all such.

Past Was Different.

It has not always been thus, my countrymen. Strange to say, singular to note, for centuries upon centuries the man who labored was despised. There was a mark set between him and those who ruled. You would think that he only who had committed the crime of fratricide should have placed upon his forehead a mark to distinguish him from his fellows, but so easily put a brand upon the man who labored, the man with the calloused hand and the stooped form and the sun-bent brow, he who wore the wooden shoes, who came to be dubbed clog-hoppers, afterward hay-seeds, who are caricatured in the so-called funny papers of the country to-day as a ridiculous old fellow with boots too large, baggy breeches and an old shirt without a collar and long goat-chin whiskers and a straw in his mouth. He is the type of laboring man upon the farm, in the eyes of the funny people, who do not labor. I speak of that only to point you to this truth: That there remains now a remnant of the idea prevailing away back yonder, that the men who labored, who worked, were of a different class from the men who ruled. The men who ruled claimed as a matter of right, as a matter of authority, as a matter of right, power, the privilege of working these other men and of taking the fruits of their labor and applying it to their inordinate necessities, even to their luxuries.

Before the time of Christ and ever since the rule was that the man with the strongest arm and the boldest heart, who wielded most skillfully the sharpest sword, was the most important man in the community, and when enough of them would band together in adventure, in exploits upon the field of battle, they would run down and run over this other class, taking them singly, riddling them of their property. And these with swords established authority over those with the plow and the hoe, and those with the swords having thus established authority, maintained it by force, and that they called government, and that they willed to their children and to their children's children. To make it binding, they invented the fiction that it was derived from Heaven. You have heard of the divine right of kings; that they had a right to rule their fellows, to exact a toll, and they did it in this way more frequently than not, in the latter days of such a regime, that it was by the granting of monopolies—the

monopoly of one thing or another thing, which the people had to buy or had to sell, and the monopolies paid the toll to the government. In that way they maintained an aristocratic class of society called government, while those who labored, those who toiled, those who created, then as now, were the people who constituted the productivity of the country, and without whose toll famine would have come to all alike.

But people will learn. Thank God for that. They learn slowly sometimes and they forget easily sometimes, but as we look back down the dim vistas of the past and read its history, we find that the face of mankind has been set to the front and up—working up, pulling up. Occasionally they stumble and fall, they get down, but they always get up, and when they do, they get up with their faces pointing to the front.

First Organization.

The people who first learned to throw off the power of the military, the absolute swordsmen of the centuries back, were the merchants. Merchants gathered in stores and bought and sold their wares. It was easier therefore to plunder them, that is, it was more enticing to the soldiers to plunder them, than the single individual's separated articles out yonder. So they preyed upon the merchants. The merchants then for self protection, got together. Mark the initial point, they "got together." Whether that is good grammar or not it is good sense. They called themselves a "Merchants' Guild." For moral delectation, do you suppose? No; for business protection and advancement, for safety. How did they do it? By fighting? No; there were not enough merchants to fight the soldiers, but that they might make their power felt in government, and by the multiplication of their forces in unity, they could impress upon the government arguments that would appeal to them, which no one man's argument would.

The government outlawed them—passed statutes to punish them, confiscated their property. Merchants were the first organization outlaws. They were not called "Night Riders," but it means the same thing, because the purpose was to annihilate and scatter the concentration of their power. The merchants did not quit. They continued to contend and to organize, and so history records it that away back yonder before Edward IV, they were powerful enough to go to their king and say to him, "If you want to carry on your wars, we will contribute a part of our stores in the way of taxes. As a gift?" No; as payment for corresponding benefits to be received from you." What benefits? The recognition of the Merchants' Guild. What are you going to do? We will congregate in towns and you give us charters under the royal hand by which we will have the lawful authority, to exercise prerogatives of government in this locality. The king struck the bargain, and that is the foundation of the town charter under which you people of Hartford live to-day. It has grown, it has developed, but it was founded upon the experience that I relate to you, and was developed out of the necessities which I have stated. From that has sprung the whole system of municipal government which we enjoy in America.

The merchants were traders. There were no manufacturers, save those who worked with their hands. There were but few and crude implements by which things could be made. But these manufacturers in time came to band together, and the men who employed them, who furnished the capital, joined the Merchants' Guild, and joined the class of governing authority, while the men who worked, who toiled, who made things, called the artisans, were still unorganized, with the Guild of the employers upon the one hand and the power of the government upon the other, until they had a sorry enough lot indeed.

These laborers were necessarily congregated also about the towns and villages where the merchants were, that is, the manufacturers, and they saw what their employers had achieved by the formation of these guilds; therefore, they undertook to and did form the laborers' guilds, to-day called Labor Unions. They were formed upon the same principle precisely. It was in this way that they wanted to get a better share of the fruits of their labor from their employers. They said, in substance: "Your wealth and your wisdom are entitled to be paid for, but isn't our toil, our sweat, the giving of our lives, also entitled to be paid for?" The employer said: "Don't pay you enough for you to live upon, to keep your soul and body together." But the artisan answered, "I am a man. It is my duty to raise man. I am entitled to the opportunities of a man, to grow, to expand, to become broader, more useful, and to have at least some pleasure in this world." So the laborers formed their guilds, so that the multiplication by their numbers of their individual strength would be strong enough to withstand the oppression of the conscientious men who employed them. I do not mean to say that even then, much less now, all employers were conscientious, hard task-masters. What I do mean to say is that some of them were, and some of them are to-day, so the laborers, that is, the artisans, followed in the footsteps of their employers. First, they got together. What they achieved since is largely because of the fact that they did get together, and were able to stick together.

Stumbled at First.

They were an ignorant people, ignorant so far as education went, illiterate, untaught, unchristianized. They were rough people. They were a coarse people away back yonder. It was nothing but natural that they should resort to the implement at their hands to get what they regarded were their rights. The laws gave them none. To whom could they go for protection? To the masters of the town who already owned their labor? To the king and his council, who got their revenues from the masters of the town? That was hopeless. So they, in blind fury, striking out instinctively, force, brute force, cruel force, devastating force, wicked force, the kind of force that is always used in war. What was the result? The centuries have gone, gradually the race has grown in wisdom and goodness and Christianity. Occasionally you will see bad men, wicked men untaught men in these so-called guilds that use force, use it because they do not know there is any other way. They haven't any better judgment. The result is these labor strikes and upheavals that turn the country into turmoil, bring confusion and distress, work destruction, aye, commit cruelties.

What are we to do? Dismantle and go back to the old conditions or endure these outbreaks? Neither one. There is

a middle ground and that is the one I want to talk to you about.

But before I come to that, let us talk about these farmers. After the discovery of steam power, the invention of the steam engine, the application of that power to machinery and particularly after the discovery of the existence of the power and utility of electricity, the work of the artisan, the laborer in the shops and the mills and the factories, has increased enormously. Their number is likewise increasing enormously. They made wealth, tremendous wealth. You might take the employees of one of these modern factories in Pennsylvania, and they have in a decade created more wealth, these nameless men of labor and of toll, than Croesus dreamed of, and put it to a thousand times better use. There has grown up in the employer class an enormously wealthy class of men, who are rich enough for all practical purposes, I should think, yet who are no more satisfied than you or I who spend half of our time thinking about the butcher and the baker. But they want more. The curse of the day isn't the love of money. It is the lust of power. And the man who has ten million wants a hundred million. He doesn't want any more money for money's sake; he wants it for the sake of the power that it gives him. "The sword has been beaten into the pruning hook, and your spear into the plowshare," if I haven't got my scripture mixed, and the way they exert power in government nowadays is not in using the sword, it is in using wealth.

Wealth is Power.

Back yonder about the birth of our republic, two mighty figures appeared on the continent destined to affect all history. One was Peter, afterwards called Peter the Great of Russia, and the other was Charles XII of Sweden. Charles was a mighty soldier than Peter, but Peter knew better than Charles. Peter went into the shipyards of the Dutch and learned to produce things, to make things, to create wealth. What was he going to do with it? He had foresight and brains to know that in wealth lay all ultimate power. Charles relied upon his ranks and columns of fearless swords, upon their prowess and courage, and intrepidity, and upon his own daring and skill. For years he drove Peter of Russia, but Peter finally overcame him. You say, "By force of arms?" No, by force of money, by corrupting his troops and his subjects, and sowing dissension in his ranks, by severing the ties that bound his allies to him—precisely the tactics used in 1907-1908 by the American Tobacco Co. in Kentucky.

People don't learn many new tricks, though they learn a good many ways of playing old ones. The artisans had formed their guilds successfully, had maintained and manipulated them in a way, until finally, although for a long time outlawed, punished, fined, bayoneted, scourged, they survived. The president of the United States, in a public address not long since, commended the labor unions as instruments of public benefaction. His distinguished predecessor (Roosevelt), also declared that the unions had been a boon to mankind. They had improved the conditions of the laborers. Made a better employed, better contented, better paid set of people, enabled them to do better work in a better way, aye, enabled them to build the great fabric which we now call modern commercialism, the great mechanical age in which we live. They praise them, the statutes of the states, including the statutes of Kentucky, in explicit terms commend, approve and make lawful those organizations. So they have lived through the centuries and survived to a time when they have ceased to be scourged and outlawed as the enemies of government, until they are crowned as the friend of mankind.

During all these years the farmer has plodded along and plowed. He has reaped his harvests and taken them to market. When he got to market, he stood around and said to the man to whom he wanted to sell, "What will you give me?" And the man set the price. He took his money and he went across the street to the store, to the man who wanted to sell that which the farmer wanted to buy, and he said, "What will you take?" And the man set the price. The farmer didn't set it at all. He paid for it. The master has gone along that way through all these centuries, until a great painter put upon the canvas and in verse that nightmare in poetry, "The Man With the Hoe," with the receding brow, with the stooped form, his whole sky overcast with clouds, solitary, helpless, benighted. The picture of the farmer. God forbid it should ever be more than fancy. He has worked all these years, and finally he woke up and said: "Didn't the merchants combine for their mutual protection and advancement of their interests as a class? Yes. Were they successful? Eminently so, for have they not now become the princes of fortune? Have they not become Napoleons of finance? Have they not come to be those who hold the scepter of power in the world?" The farmer also said: "Didn't the artisan also pursue the same tactics as his employer? What has been his success? He had a long fight and a hard fight, but still the sum of it all is he has succeeded, until the statute books of the country approve him, and until the president of the greatest Christian country in the world applauds him, and until society sets apart a day and writes it in red letters and christens it "Labor Day."

Farmers Organize Last.

Now, where do we come in? Trailing along behind, but nevertheless there, they said we will try this organization business ourselves. For what purpose? The most peaceful people that the world has known in all of its history, are those who touch the soil with their hands. It was so in the days of Abel. It is so in this year of our Lord, 1911. It has never been otherwise. They are the people of peace. They are the people of docility. They are the most patient, long-suffering people, of all the peoples of the world. So they saw where the markets for their products have been restricted by their business competitors getting together in closer union, until competition is finally extinguished, so that those to whom they sell are combined into one or two or three purchasers, and those from whom they buy are likewise combined into one or two or three sellers and here we stand, a great, inert, unorganized mass.

What do you say to him, and what does he say to himself? Let us imitate what others are doing under our noses and doing so successfully. What is it in our calling that should commit us to everlasting drudgery and our children to a hopeless future if they should follow in our steps? Why it is that the youth

turns with longing eyes to the city? Why is it that the lights flickering from the towns beckon from the quietude, from the peace and contentment of home in the country? Because there are opportunities. Here is little or none. So these farmers said, we will get together, that is what the other fellows did.

You got together. You formed a Farmers' Guild. I don't know how many you have formed. The trouble is you never stuck together long enough. You did not know how very well. You had not been working at that business so long, but you got together.

The first thing you did was to study the law. That is commendable; that is to your credit. You went to the books of the statutes of your state, and you said, what is there in the statutes that will allow us to get together, and there you found the law. Thus saith the statutes of the people: You may organize yourselves into lawful associations, get a better price, a reasonable price, for the products of your soil and your hands. That is the limit. That is all you are entitled to.

Did your adversaries take it kindly? They never have; they never will. They said no, we will break that down. We can't break it down by law, because they are operating under the law, but we will break it down contrary to the law, in defiance of the law. Squeeze it to death, smother it, not burn it, that makes too big a light. Somebody might see. Not shoot it, that causes too much noise. They might catch us. Merely smother it, or starve it. What difference does it make, so it is dead. Or corrupt it, always by insidious means. So they went to work and they came to the man who did not have the courage to say, "Get behind me, Satan," but who said, "Come behind me, Satan, we will weigh up this tobacco." (Applause and laughter.)

In this way and that and the other they discouraged, and then they said to the farmers' unions, we will not buy from you. Not because they did not need your products? But because you are organized. What crime is there in that? Do not the statutes of my state and the constitution of my commonwealth authorize and permit it? Is it not true that every other class of people from sign painters to magicians in Wall street have all combined to better their conditions, and what is there that prevents my doing it? They said you must not. We will not buy from you. We will starve them.

Reason of Violence.

Then it was that these reckless, lawless spirits, feeling that the law was impotent as to them, forsaken by the power of government, having nothing else to do, as they said it, except to strike blindly as their ancestors had done in the centuries back, strike ignorantly, aye, strike criminally. They struck, and the law was broken, and the press was inflamed by the outraged law. Society was shocked. They condemned them. They said, "Hang them."

They asked me what I thought about it. I am going to repeat to you what I said, because I have not changed my mind. I said that lawlessness should be repressed by the power of the law. There should be no compromise with crime, but—There is where the trouble came. If I had stopped there, I would have been a good fellow, but I put in that "but." I believe it is not only the privilege but the duty of the government to go to the bottom and discover the cause underlying this great disturbance which has aroused a peaceful people to acts of violence, this cause that has made criminals of these Kentuckians, and whatever that cause is, to dig it out by the roots and destroy it.

Now, there was the trouble. I said too much to please the people who wanted to let things stay as they were. My point is, I do not want to drive an idea through their heads with a bayonet, I want to get the idea in there by peaceful means, and to prevent crime rather than to have to punish crime after it is committed. Not that we will not punish the crime already committed, but that it is better for society that it be not committed, rather than to have it committed and then have it punished.

Now, for that, there were some people who called me a "Night Rider," because, as a Kentuckian, I wanted to see a condition of peace restored in Kentucky, and the men who created the wealth in Kentucky, the men who were the very basis, who were the very foundation of the state, in supporting it and maintaining it, should be made prosperous and happy. That is what I wanted to see, and what I want to see yet. There are eight thousand of these men in Kentucky engaged in the culture of this product, a product peculiar to Kentucky's soil, in which Kentucky has practically a monopoly of the world's supply, a market that is growing day by day and extending year by year all over the world; a product that draws heavily also upon the muscles and endurance of the men who produce it.

It has come down to this. You tried it for years and years. You found that the high cost of living that we hear so much about in the papers and at the stores is a fact. Everything else has gone up except what you have to sell. What is the matter? I think there is a cause. My idea is to get to the cause and remove it with judgments of the courts of the people, by executing the laws of the people under the oaths and upon the consciences of the people. Not by violence, but here in your courts where the people rule. I said there were enough laws in this state and enough virtue and power in these laws to punish those who oppressed the people, and to relieve the people of oppression.

I DECLARED TO YOU THEN, AND I REPEAT TO YOU TO-DAY, THAT THERE IS ENOUGH POWER AND ENOUGH VIRTUE IN THE LAWS OF KENTUCKY TO REDRESS EVERY WRONG COMMITTED AGAINST YOU.

THERE IS NO OCCASION TO RESORT TO VIOLENCE. THE ONLY THING IS TO GET HOLD OF THE LAWS AND APPLY THEM, AND APPLY THEM IN THE RIGHT SPIRIT, TOO, NOT OPPRESSIVELY, NOT TO MAKE THE TRUST PAY YOU TWELVE CENTS FOR YOUR SIX CENT TOBACCO. THAT WOULD NOT BE JUST. BUT TO PREVENT THE TRUST GETTING YOUR TWELVE CENT TOBACCO FOR SIX CENTS.

The Tobacco Crop.

What is the difference to the people of Kentucky? You raise four hundred million pounds of tobacco in this state every year. At six cents a pound, it is \$24,000,000. At twelve cents a pound, you would get \$24,000,000 more. Where? In the treasury at Frankfort? No. Belonging to the banks and merchants? No. Belonging to the farmers. \$24,000,000 made by these tobacco farmers in a lifetime? No, in a year—every year. The difference is in what they do with the money. As the sheriff now enforces the judgments of this court by the execution of the law, and in this way breaks up this striking and locking out, and freezing out business.

Convict Labor.

There is one other feature of our platform to which I want especially to call your attention to-day as bearing upon the labors proposition, that is, our declaration

Judge O'Rear: Tax, or an automobile, if you want it. It represents the difference between barely getting along and thriving. But some one will suggest that when you do that, there will be more tobacco raised all over the country, and when you raise more tobacco, the price has got to come down under the law of supply and demand. Now I think I am talking to men of sense. I am assuming that these people in Kentucky have enough sense to know what their interest is. The fellow on the other side won't buy any more tobacco than he needs.

Why do you want to raise any more than you can sell? But you will say that these fellows out here will raise this tobacco anyhow, we can not regulate the matter. Maybe you can't. If they raise more tobacco than the market requires,

SERIAL STORY

ELUSIVE ISABEL

By JACQUES FUTRELLE

Illustrations by M. HETTNER

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\$1.00

SYNOPSIS.

Count di Rosini, the Italian ambassador, is at dinner with diplomats when a messenger summons him to the embassy, where a beautiful young woman came for a ticket to the embassy ball. The ticket is made out in the name of Miss Isabella Thorne. Chief Campbell of the secret service, and Mr. Grimm, his local detective, are informed. She is known to be in Washington, and Grimm goes to the State hall for information. His attention is called to Miss Isabel Thorne, who with her companion disappears. A short time later, Senator Campbell, the Mexican ambassador, is found wounded in the embassy. Grimm is assured Miss Thorne did it; he visits her, demanding knowledge of the affair, and arrests Pietro Petrosanti, Miss Thorne's visitor, an old bomb-maker, and his associate, who are exacting \$50,000. Fifty thousand dollars is stolen from the office of Señor Rodríguez, the minister from Venezuela, and while detectives are investigating the robbery, Miss Thorne appears again, or so it is believed. Grimm is assured Miss Thorne did it; he visits her, demanding knowledge of the affair, and arrests Pietro Petrosanti. Miss Thorne disappears, leaving a note which states that the ambassador has been kidnapped and demands ransom. The ambassador returns and again strangely disappears. Later, he is rescued from an old inn in the suburbs. It is discovered that Pietro Petrosanti shot Señor Alvarez and that he is Prince d'Abruzzi. Grimm figures in a mysterious jail delivery. He orders both Miss Thorne and d'Abruzzi to leave the country. They are sent to New York and placed on a steamer but return.

CHAPTER XX.—(Continued.)

"Your paper?" he inquired courteously.

Mr. Grimm was still gazing dreamily out of the window.

"I beg pardon," insisted the newcomer pleasantly. He folded the paper once and replaced it on the table. One hand lingered for just the fraction of a moment above Mr. Grimm's coffee-cup.

Aroused by the remark, Mr. Grimm glanced around.

"Oh, thank you," he apologized hastily. "I didn't hear you at first. Thank you."

The new-comer nodded, smiled and passed on, taking a seat two or three tables down.

Apparently this trifling courtesy had broken the spell of reverie, for Mr. Grimm squared around to the table again, drew his coffee-cup toward him, and dropped in the single lump of sugar. He idly stirred it for a moment, as his eyes turned again toward the open window, then he lifted the tiny cup and emptied it.

Again he sat motionless for a long time, and thrice the new-comer, only a few feet away, glanced at him nervously. And now, it seemed, a peculiar drowsiness was overtaking Mr. Grimm. Once he caught himself nodding and raised his head with a jerk. Then he noticed that the arc lights in the street were wobbling curiously, and he fell to wondering why that single flame sparkled at the apex of the capitol dome. Things around him grew hazy, vague, unreal, and then, as if realizing that something was the matter with him, he came to his feet.

He took one step forward into the space between the tables, reeled, attempted to steady himself by holding on to a chair, then everything grew black about him, and he pitched forward on the floor. His face was dead white; his fingers moved a little, nervously, weakly, then they were still.

Several people rose at the sound of the falling body, and the new-comer hurried forward. His coat sleeve caught the empty demi-tasse, as he stooped, and swept it to the floor, where it was shattered. The head waiter and another came, pell-mell, and those diners who had risen came more slowly.

"What's the matter?" asked the head waiter anxiously.

Already the new-comer was supporting Mr. Grimm on his knee, and flicking water in his face.

"Nothing serious, I fancy," he answered shortly. "He's subject to these little attacks."

"What are they? Who is he?"

The stranger tore at Mr. Grimm's collar until it came loose, then he fell to chasing the still hands.

"He is a Mr. Grimm, a government employee—I know him," he answered again. "I imagine it's nothing more serious than indigestion."

A little knot had gathered about them, with offers of assistance.

"Waiter, hadn't you better send for a physician?" some one suggested.

"I'm a physician," the stranger put in impatiently. "Have some one call a cab, and I'll see that he's taken home. It happens that we live in the same apartment house, just a few blocks from here."

Obedient to the crisply-spoken directions, a cab was called, and five minutes later Mr. Grimm, still incoherent, was lifted into it. The stranger took a seat beside him, the caddy

touched his horse with a whip, and the vehicle fell into the endless, moving line.

CHAPTER XXI.

A Slip of Paper.

When the light of returning consciousness finally pierced the black lethargy that enshrouded him, Mr. Grimm's mind was a chaos of vagrant, absurd fantasies; then slowly, slowly, realization struggled back to its own, and he came to know things. First was the knowledge that he was lying flat on his back, on a couch, it seemed; then, that he was in the dark—an utter, abject darkness. And finally came an overwhelming sense of silence.

For a while he lay motionless, with not even the movement of an eye-lash to indicate consciousness, wrapped in a delicious languor. Gradually this passed and the feeble flutter of his heart grew into a steady, rhythmic beat. The keen brain was awakening; he was beginning to remember. What had happened? He knew only that in some manner a drug had been administered to him, a bitter dose of opium; that speechlessly, he had fought against it, that he had risen from the table in the restaurant, and that he had fallen. All the rest was blank.

With eyes still closed, and nerveless hands inert at his sides he lay, the while he turned the situation over in speculative mood. The waiter had administered the drug, of course, unless—unless it had been the courteous stranger who had replaced the newspaper on the table! That thought opened new fields of conjecture. Mr. Grimm had no recollection of ever having seen him before; and he had paid only the enforced attention of politeness to him. And why had the drug been administered? Vaguely, incoherently, Mr. Grimm imagined that in some way it had to do with the great international plot of war in which Miss Thorne was so delicate and vital an instrument.

Where was he? Conjecture stopped there. Evidently he was where the courteous gentleman in the restaurant wanted him to be. A prisoner? Probably. In danger? Long, careful attention to detail work in the Secret Service had convinced Mr. Grimm that he was always in danger. That was one reason—and the best—why he had lain motionless, without so much as lifting a finger, since that first glimmer of consciousness had entered his brain. He was probably under scrutiny, even in the darkness, and for the present it was desirable to accommodate any chance watcher by remaining apparently unconscious.

And so for a long time he lay, listening. Was there another person in the room? Mr. Grimm's ears were keenly alive for the inadvertent shuffling of a foot; or the sound of breathing. Nothing. Even the night roar of the city was missing; the silence

"That's the place, where the lights are—just ahead."

There was no mistaking that voice raised above the clamor of the engine. The car slackened speed, and Mr. Grimm dropped off and darted behind some convenient bushes. And the first thing he did there was to light a match, and read what was written on the slip of paper pinned to his coat. It was, simply:

"My Dear Mr. Grimm:
By the time you read this the compact will have been signed, and your efforts to prevent it, splendid as they were, futile. It is a tribute to you that it was unanimously agreed that you must be accounted for at the time of the signing; hence the drugging in the restaurant; it was only an act of kindness that I should come here to see that all was well with you, and leave the door open behind me.

"Believe me when I say that you are one man in whom I have never been disappointed. Accept this as my farewell, for now I assume again the name and position rightfully mine. And know, too, that I shall always cherish the belief that you will remember me as

"Your friend,
"ISABEL THORNE."

"P. S. The prince and I left the steamer at Montauk Point, on a tug boat." Mr. Grimm kissed the note twice, then burned it.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Appreciated the "Posie." A pathetic incident occurred in the Waifs' school in Pittsburgh. One of the teachers brought a beautiful red rose to school, which, holding up before the scholars, she asked, "Now, children, how many of you know what this is?" Nearly every little one shook his head, to indicate ignorance. One small boy and a couple of little girls piped out, with great importance, "It's a posie, please, ma'am." But no one had ever heard of a rose. The teacher put it in a glass of water to preserve it, and when school was dismissed each child was rendered supremely blissful by the gift of a tiny petal. As they fled out of the door, each little waif clutched his treasure tightly in his small hand, while he murmured softly to himself the name, "Pitty wove, pitty wose."

Our Doctors.

"The late Count Tolstoi loathed physicians," said, at a dinner in Washington, a Russian diplomat.

You remember how Tolstoi ridiculed physicians in 'War and Peace?' Well, I heard him ridicule three of them to their faces over a vegetarian dinner at Yasnaya Poliana.

"Physicians," he said, bitterly, looking up from a plate of lentils, "may be divided into two classes—the radicals, who kill you, and the conservatives, who let you die."

Expert Chefs on Vessels.

The term, "man of a sea cook" is no longer a title of reproach. The highly paid specialist who presides over the kitchens is a chef with an international reputation.

Prophet Ezekiel a Watchman

Sunday School Lesson for Oct. 1, 1911

Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT—Ezekiel 3.

MEMORY VERSES—17-19.

GOLDEN TEXT—"Hear the word at my mouth, and give them warning from me."—Ezek. 3:17.

TIMES: Ezekiel was carried into exile B. C. 597, in the second deportation by Nebuchadnezzar from Jerusalem; when 10,000 were carried to Babylon with King Jehoiachin.

The prophecy of this lesson was written B. C. 592, five years later.

The first 24 chapters of Ezekiel, concerning the destruction of Jerusalem were written during the 4 years 692-688. B. C. 588 was the beginning of the last siege of Jerusalem which ended in its complete destruction.

PLOT: The Book of Ezekiel was written at Tel-ahab (or Cornelius) on the river Chebar, one of the large irrigating canals of Babylon, running across the plain between the Euphrates and the Tigris.

Ezekiel's name means "God strengthens." He was a priest, the son of Buzi, probably a family name.

He was also one of the greatest of the prophets. He was probably 30 years old when he began to prophesy B. C. 597, which would put the date of his birth in Josiah's reign, about the time Jeremiah began to prophesy, and five years before Josiah's great reformation and the finding of the book of the law.

He was a married man; and the sudden death of his wife was made by divine instruction a lesson to the people. He went on with his work "with a broken heart, but an unbroken purpose." He was a man of power and courage, holding his face as adamant against wrong, but attractive and persuasive in encouraging the people to prepare for their return from exile.

He was a man of great imagination, using simile, allegory, parables in action, symbols, symbolic actions. He saw visions, and dreamed dreams. He had spiritual experiences. But he was also the most practical of men. Ezekiel's model heroes were Noah, Job, Daniel. They all had lost their world, but "Noah inaugurated a new world; Job ended by seeing God in the whirlwind." Daniel did great things for his native country in his new country. Ezekiel was an exile, but in that exile was a mighty force for the renewal of his native land.

The God of Israel was an invisible God, without any representation to the senses. It was hard for the people to realize his existence and his presence. It is hard for us, but much harder for them. The temple and its ritual were an aid. God's works in nature were his manifestation. The visible effects of obedience, and disobedience, were revelations of God's nature. But times of trial and disaster at first hid his face from them as storm clouds hide the sun.

Hence in this dark period Ezekiel was taught to express God's presence, power, glory, goodness, providence, by apocalyptic symbols, i. e., by symbols which expressed ideas, but could not be put into any pictorial form which might lead to idolatry. The first chapter is a vision to these symbols, to make God real to the people; as to Job God made himself known in the whirlwind and the storm.

Nothing is more suitable than that the voice of God should come from the whirlwind. For air, wind, is one of the chosen symbols of God working through his holy spirit, as at Pentecost. It is invisible, as are the great natural forces of the earth.

The prophet was presented with a Hebrew roll, the form in which their books were made, and was bidden to eat it. The roll represented the word of God, his message to Israel. The prophet's eating the roll meant that he was to become so saturated with God's message that it would become a part of his very being. This gives us "some guidance in forming a proper estimate of what is involved in inspiration. The prophet is to absorb into himself what is given him from above, and then give it out with his own lips and in his own language.

"It was in my mouth as honey for sweetens," that is it was good in itself. But afterwards it became bitter, for it was a terrible message to give to his people, so that God made his face as adamant harder than flint, for all the house of Israel were impudent and hard-hearted.

Ezekiel welcomed the watchman on the walls. He went from trance to action, coming out of the trance, like Peter on the housetop when he went down to the messengers of Cornelius. "And I went in bitterness . . . of my spirit," sharing with God his righteous indignation against Israel, or the bitterness of having to deliver such an awful message as he uttered in the following chapters; to his friends and neighbors and countrymen. So that when he came to them, he remained there astonished, in a stupor of grief, seven days.

The watchman's duty is clearly set forth. He must warn the people of their danger, as by the voice of God. While his business was to warn, the results were with God and the free will he has given his children.

God warns us in love in various ways that we may not go heedlessly on to our ruin. He gives warnings in our bodies, by sicknesses, pains and weakness, against courses that will ruin the body, and to teach us to prepare for death. God gives warnings to the soul, by the pangs of conscience, by troubles and afflictions, to keep us from losing our souls. He warns our country, by discontent, internal commotions, by strikes, outbreaks, anarchies, war, against the oppressions, inequalities, luxury, irreligion, injustice, which will bring final ruin unless we turn from them.

BEREA

Five Great Schools Under One Management

FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF

THE MOUNTAINS

What Are Your Talents?

What Are Your Aims?

Berea Has the Training That is Best For YOU.

Are you not far advanced? Then enter the

FOUNDATION SCHOOL, Thos. A. Edwards, Superintendent. Here you will be placed with others like yourself, under a special teacher, and make most rapid progress. You will master Arithmetic and the common branches and be ready to use them. You will have singing, drawing, farm and household management, and free text-books. One year in the Foundation School costs less than \$90 and is worth \$1,000.

Are you aiming to be a teacher? Then join the

NORMAL SCHOOL, John Wm. Dinsmore, Dean. Here you will be so trained that you will fear no examination, and you will be taught how to teach. The demand for Berea trained teachers far exceeds the supply.

Are you interested in earning money?

THE VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS, Miles E. Marsh, Dean.

Mountain Agriculture.

Home Science.

Woodwork and Carpentry.

Nursing.

Printing and Book-Binding.

Business Courses, Etc.

Here you soon double your earning power, and learn to enjoy doing things in a superior manner.

Are you desiring the next best thing to a College Course? Then take two years or three years in the

GENERAL ACADEMY COURSE, Francis E. Matheny, Dean. Two years, or three years, in such practical studies as will fit you for an honorable and useful life. You select your studies from such as: Physiology—the science of health; Civics—the science of government; Grammar—the art of correct speech and letter-writing; Ethics—the science of right and wrong; History—necessary for politics, law and general intelligence; Botany—necessary for the doctor and interesting to every lady; Physics—the science of machinery; Drawing, Bookkeeping, etc., etc.

Do you wish to prepare to enter College? Start in the

BEREA ACADEMY—PREPARATORY COURSES, Francis E. Matheny, Dean. Best training in Mathematics, Languages, Science and History. The Academy has its own class-rooms and Men's Dormitory, and a large body of students of high character and ability, able instructors, and use of College Library and apparatus.

Berea College

The College itself stands apart from all the other schools under its management and has long maintained the highest standards known in the South. To conform to the Carnegie standards we have diminished our former requirements! Required and elective studies with opportunity to concentrate in particular lines. Largest college library in Kentucky. Laboratories equipped for student practice. Courses leading to the degrees of A. B., B. S., B. L., and B. Ped.

MUSIC (Singing Free). Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken for special fees in connection with work in any of the above schools.

Questions Answered

Berea, Friend of Working Students. Berea College, with its affiliated schools, is not a money-making institution. It requires certain fees, but it expends many thousands of dollars each year for the benefit of its students, giving highest advantages at lowest cost, and arranging for students to earn and save in every way.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shop, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY

MCKEE
McKee, Sept. 18.—On Sunday, the 10th inst., Mr. J. R. Hays' residence caught fire from the kitchen flue. The fire was discovered soon after it caught and was soon extinguished. The damage was slight, but it created quite a lot of excitement for a few minutes.—Last Monday Miss Lucy Brewer and Miss Emma Neeley went to Berea for surgical operations. We are informed that Miss Neeley went on to Cincinnati for treatment, accompanied by Miss Hill, a professional nurse.—W. Morris started this morning to Manchester to help hold the farmers' institute at that place. Mr. Morris is employed by the Department of Agriculture to lecture on farming at the various farmers' institutes in this district.—The Hon. C. S. Wilson, candidate for clerk of the Court of Appeals, addressed a large number of voters at the Court house, last Monday. Also Hon. Wm. Lewis spoke on the political issues advocated by the Republican party of the State. Both were given the closest attention throughout their speeches.—Dr. Hays was called to Welchburg, Saturday, to see Earl Goodman who has diphtheria.—H. F. Minter attended the Teachers' Association at Conway church last Saturday.

KERBY KNOB

Kerby Knob, Sept. 16.—Grandmother Gayhart who has been sick all summer is slowly improving.—May Williams has been ill for the past two weeks with typhoid fever.—Aaron Williams has fever but is able to be out again.—James Click has bought a new cane mill and is making sorghum for James Isaacs.—Myrtle Click entered school at Berea, Wednesday.—A series of meetings was held at Grassy Spring church last week conducted by the Revs. Powell and Ballenger.—Saturday and Sunday will be our regular meeting days.—G. W. Johnson had his houses recovered and an addition of three rooms built.

FARRON

Parrot, Sept. 16.—There has been a heavy down pour of rain here this week.—David Gabbard and Lawrence Cornett are visiting in Clay County with Elijah Hart.—Mr. Cress, our new merchant from Clay County, is doing a good business.—We are having the best school at Letter Box that we have had for quite a while. Geo. Sparks is our teacher.—Alvin Tussey of Madison County, preached at this place, Thursday and Friday nights, of last week.—Dan Cunagin is drilling a well for Dan Ford, this week.—Miss Minnie Price stayed all night with her sister, Mrs. Mary Cornelius, Thursday night.—Phee Hillard of Isaacs was visiting friends at Letter Box, Sunday.—Apple canning and sorghum making are the orders of the day.—Mrs. Nancy Wyatt visited friends and relatives on Terrils Creek, Thursday. She returned, Friday, accompanied by her mother.—Stephen Gabbard is working on Lewis Cunagin's house this week. He will soon have it completed.—Owing to the absence of Mr. Sparks, this week, Miss Minnie Price is teaching in his stead.—There will be preaching at Shiloh church, Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. Robert and Bert McDowell are hauling staves from Terrils Creek, this week.—Mrs. Emma Robinson who has been confined to her bed with typhoid fever is able to go about.—Davidson and Hayes have been very busy inspecting staves this week near Mackinaw.—There is church at the Holiness church house every Wednesday and Sunday night.—Success to The Citizen and its many readers.

PRIVETT

Privett, Sept. 16.—A cyclone passed through a part of our vicinity on the 10th and did a great deal of damage to corn. The floods swept away fencing in many places.—James Flanery from Kingston visited his uncle, L. J. Peters, last Friday.—Willie Jones had an apple cutting last Thursday night.—John Judd has gone to Richmond to have an operation performed.

—R. P. Welsh has bought J. D. Spurlock's store.—The Misses Nora Jones, Eva Peters and the Messrs. Chester and Everett Jones visited the Misses Maggie and Cynthia Flanery last Saturday night and attended church at Rock Springs on Sunday.—Walker Wright has been very ill with bilious fever but is improving some now.—Mrs. John Anderson and Lucy Peters visited their sister, Mrs. Wood Spurlock, at Earningsville, last week.—The phone line from East Bernstadt to McKee has been completed and everybody is busy talking.

HUGH

Hugh, Sept. 18.—Miss Ella Powell has been sick for some time with rheumatism.—The infant of Sherman Powell has been ill for several days.—Mrs. Susan Williams gave an apple peeling last Thursday night.—Salen

ESTILL COUNTY

WAGERSVILLE
Wagersville, Sept. 18.—There is quite a lot of sickness in this vicinity.—Four of Jas. Spark's family have typhoid fever.—A. E. Scrivner is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Arch Wagers this week.—The Misses Rossa and Mattie Arvine entertained a number of friends, Sunday.—The Misses Bruce Moores and Sallie Arvine were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Wagers, Saturday night.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Q. Wilson and daughter, Mary, are visiting relatives at Clays Ferry, this week.—Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Wagers are visiting relatives in Berea.—Mrs. Jeff Wagers spent Thursday of last week with her daughter, Mrs. Simp Warford.—Allen Powell of Berea has purchased the property of J. M. Edwards and will move his family to it soon.—J. M. and Dr. Edwards came home from Louisville, Friday, when they have been on business for a few days.—Elder Durbin filled his regular appointment at Greenhill, Saturday and Sunday.—Mrs. Chas. Murphy visited her brother and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Elbert Collins, last week.—Beulah, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elbert Collins, is real sick at this writing.—Mr. Sid Wagges is visiting his daughter, Mrs. J. M. Edwards.

LOCUST BRANCH

Locust Branch, Sept. 15.—We had a good rain here on the 10th. It was greatly needed.—Last Saturday and Sunday were our regular meeting days here.—Aunt Liddle Collins moved to Jinks, last Friday, to live.—Wick Kindred has returned from Illinois, where he has been for some time.—The men here are having logs cut and hauled to the saw mill and sawed into ties.—John Bicknell is having a nice buggy house built this week.—Weed Gentry who has been sick is better at this writing.—George Gentry and his family are visiting friends and relatives here this week before they go away.—Mr.

passed through town this afternoon. They have been visiting schools and looking after other school matters.—Mrs. A. J. Creech who has been ill the past week is convalescent.—Clyde Botner visited relatives at Wild Dog, this week.—Jesse Wagoner who has been doing business at Booneville for the past few weeks has returned home.—Give us the Citizen to read and Judge O'Rear for governor and we will be contented.

WANTED

Natural black and also white wool bought by Fireside Industries, Berea College, Berea, Ky. Office Clover Bottom Cabin, Jackson Street.

WANTED: Three (3) good milch cows, averaging five (5) gallons each per day. Call or write Berea College or Wm. L. Flanery.

IN OUR OWN STATE

(Continued from first page)

such that the books would show a profit. This was the 9th session of the fair and it is said to have been ahead of its predecessors in many respects. The exhibits were unusually good and the only complaints that were heard were as to the character of some of the displays by those who were granted privileges along "the pike" and elsewhere. The great event which was to close the day, Saturday—The Head on Collision—was a general disappointment.

APPELLATE COURT IN SESSION

The fall term of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky convened at Frankfort, Monday. All the judges were present with the exception of Judge O'Rear who was busy with his campaign. The docket was called and showed 38 cases.

Hot-Water Bags

Do not throw your wornout hot-water bag away, but cut it in round or oval pieces and use them as mats to put under flower pots.

"As uneducated men and women we live our little, narrow lives; and only as educated beings do we enter into the life and experience of the entire human race."

NEWS OF THE WEEK

(Continued from first page)

and Mrs. Walter Richardson and their two daughters were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Bicknell, Sunday.—Sammy Denny and his wife visited Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Denney, Thursday night.—School was dismissed at the Bicknell school from Thursday till Tuesday.

CLAY COUNTY

BURNING SPRINGS

Burning Springs, Sept. 15.—A large crowd gathered last Monday night to hear Mr. Wilson, the Republican candidate for clerk of the Court of Appeals. He gave many reasons why his party should win in the November election.—It took eight United States Marshals to break up a moonshine still on Red Bird and capture its reputed business manager, Tom Baker, who was taken to London to be tried in the Federal Court.—Martha, the bright young daughter of Elisha Rader is suffering from a partial paralytic stroke. She is in a very critical condition.—Carlo Cornett had the misfortune of having his arm badly hurt while wrestling with a playmate on his way home from school.—Dr. Robert Webb was a welcome visitor last Monday night.—Lindsay Murray who went to visit his father is now a student in the Covington High School of Indiana. He is a bright promising boy and his many friends wish him success.—The school children are much interested in playing croquet.—Messrs. Jewell and Downey, the well drillers, are in town drilling new wells and fixing old ones. They are experts in the business and have met with much success thus far.—Luther McCollum and wife of Crane have been in Louisville this week laying in a fall and winter stock of goods.—Eli Baker, builder and contractor of Berea, is building Mr. Clark's new house.—John Clarkston of Sidell has sold his store and farm and will soon open a store in Berea.

—The primary election to nominate a candidate for County Judge is being held here now. We expect T. J. Rawlings, the present incumbent, to receive the nomination. He is a very popular man and has done much to make our county better.—A merry crowd gathered at Baker's last night to shell cow peas. Mr. Baker has found that they are a very profitable crop and makes a specialty in that line of intensive farming.

OWSLEY COUNTY

Travelers Rest, Sept. 14.—Fodder saving is in full blast.—Mr. and Mrs. James Young visited friends and relatives at Booneville last week.—The joint school social given by Mr. S. P. Caudill and Miss Mattie Ray was much enjoyed by those present.—E. L. Griffey of the Brashey Mountain region was in town Sunday shaking hands with old acquaintances and soliciting new ones.—Robert Price, John Wilson and Bebbie Young have gone to Berea to enter school at that place.—Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Frye

passed through town this afternoon. They have been visiting schools and looking after other school matters.—Mrs. A. J. Creech who has been ill the past week is convalescent.—Clyde Botner visited relatives at Wild Dog, this week.—Jesse Wagoner who has been doing business at Booneville for the past few weeks has returned home.—Give us the Citizen to read and Judge O'Rear for governor and we will be contented.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

The only Baking Powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar

NO ALUM, NO LIME PHOSPHATE

Mr. James Short is preparing to move near Berea so as to get his children in school.

C. T. Ricketts, M. D.

Tulsa, Okla., Sept. 16, 1911.
Dear Editor:

I have been reading The Citizen, for the past eight or ten years, and I believe it is the best paper of kind ever printed, and its kind hard to beat.

There is a text in the Bible that says, "Depart from evil, do good, seek peace and pursue it." Now, I believe this is the greatest text in the Bible, and the Bible was written for the good of mankind the world over. The mission of all the Prophets and other men of God was to get people to depart from evil and do good, to seek peace and pursue it.

The whole mission of Jesus in this world was to do good to men and bring peace and good will. And not only to do good, but that man himself might become good. The very night that Jesus was born a host of angels appeared to some shepherds and shouted a message of peace. That same message has been heralded down the centuries until today it is ringing around the world.

I prize The Citizen because it is living up to the text above quoted. Its whole purpose seems to be to make its readers better. And by its non-sectarian principles it is a great worker towards peace and harmony where it circulates.

I wish there were thousands more of just such papers in circulation.

I wish there were millions more of just such men as President Frost, men who are trying to get the rising generation to depart from evil and do good.

I wish that every rural school teacher in the mountains of Kentucky had the interest of his little school as deeply at heart as President Frost has the whole mountain people.

I am a very plain country school teacher in a very neat little school in Osage County, Oklahoma, with hardly education enough to write a logical letter but still I am truly Kentucky mountaineer and believe I am from among the truest hearted, biggest hearted people in the world.

Jerome Hellard.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Laton, Cal., Sept. 11, 1911.
Dear Editor:

I am sending you herewith postage money order for subscription for your paper for one year. Thru a friend of mine in Clay County, Kentucky, I received a copy and there was so much news from places in Kentucky that it was like getting a letter from my old home. I left Kentucky last October, for California, and arrived in California on the 8th of October 1910, and found myself among strangers of all nationalities. Of course California is a fine country and so is Kentucky.

When I tell the people of California that I am from Kentucky, they say, "The state noted for fast horses and pretty women."

Well, I am very thankful for the copy of your paper and hope its circulation may extend from Maine to California.

Very truly yours,

A. B. Baker.

Bright Shade, Ky., Sept. 11, '11.
Dear Editor:

It has been some time since I have seen anything in your paper from Bright Shade.

Most of the talk here is in regard to who will be judge of Clay County. Either of the men is capable of filling the office, but have we a man that will do the people justice while in the office?

Pulling fodder is the order of the day. Stave making is in fine progress, everybody seems to be happy.

Born to Mrs. Goodman Lawson, two weeks ago, four babies. This statement may be doubted by many readers, but it is true as the writer was the attending physician. They are dead now. Two died at time of birth and the other two an hour later. They weighed from four to five pounds.

Mr. William Broughton and R. M. Green have set a new grist mill at the mouth of Asher Fork on Goose Creek.

Mr. Woodson Mills is erecting a new house.

This Particular Brand For Particular Dressers

While it is true that fine clothes do not make fine men, the well-dressed man will always command attention. When you buy

"Shield Brand" Clothing

you are certain to get a correct fit, and plenty quality in every garment. Prices are within reach of all.

*\$10.00 THE LOWEST
*\$20.00 THE HIGHEST

Give us a trial and be convinced.

R. W. Bicknell
Booneville, Ky.

This Mark of Quality is on every coat collar.

